

# KEITH'S WILL SUE IN EQUITY IF CASE IS LOST IN NEXT TRIAL

**The Coming Election**  
"We are on the eve of the most important political campaign since the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860,

## PORTLAND

### NATIONAL SECURITY ACT, NEW DEAL AND CHISELING MANUFACTURERS SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AT LOCAL C. I. U. MEETING

Talks by F. Harold DuBois, Organizers Frank P. Fenton and Norman Jeffery Keep Close Attention of Delegates  
—Latter Says Maine is "Hide-Out" for Chiseling Manufacturers.

F. Harold DuBois, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor and Frank P. Fenton, New England organizer for the American Federation of Labor, were speakers at the April 10th meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union.

Mr. DuBois gave a splendid outline of the National Security Act, stating that as the result of efforts on the part of the Democratic administration, working people will be protected not only through unemployment insurance but also through the new Social Security Act.

Organizer Fenton defended the New Deal, stating that millions of wage earners in mass production industries, who had been exploited for "many years" were benefited not only through the establishment of a minimum wage but also by enjoying a 40-hour work week.

He declared the fact that industry did not continue to cooperate with the President when the NRA was declared unconstitutional. Failure to do

this, he said, caused a tremendous increase in unemployment, which only tends to prolong the depression. That the State of Maine offers a haven for chiseling manufacturers, was the statement made by Norman Jeffery, organizer for the American Federation of Clothing Workers of America, who told the delegates that the Chamber of Commerce is offering special inducements to firms to keep low wage centers, which enable them to place their goods on the market at cut prices. This applies, he said, to garment makers, who are exempt from dealing with unions with which they have wage agreements. These firms, he said, are exempt from dealing with labor committees as well as from dealing with the State Labor Board. He declared that the Chamber of Commerce is exempt from dealing with the State Labor Board.

## What Are You Going To Do At The June Primaries, Mr. Voter?

As the June primaries are close at hand, the question arises as to what numbers of trade unions are going to vote in the June primaries.

Official of Portland Moving Picture Operators Local 105, who read the numbers of registered voters, should give much study to this question, and become thoroughly satisfied that the numbers of registered voters support are truly to labor.

The June Primaries are getting closer and we ask members of trade unions to carefully consider each date, presenting themselves for governmental office.

We hope that the labor movement will interest itself and elect people who will prove to be favorable to labor. We have seen the results of the mid and it is up to us, members of organized labor, to work them out and give them our support.

The Attorney General J. M. Mahoney is seeking the vote to secure a position as Representative in the State Legislature. He is a true friend of labor, and we hope he will be elected.

Sub-Contractors on State Projects Must be Maine Residents

There'll be no monkey business in the administration of subcontracts on State construction projects if Governor Brann has his way, where work begins on nearly \$500,000 worth of building work, recently awarded to the E. W. Cunningham Sons on April 6th.

Most of the labor troubles experienced on large building construction of late has been due to chiseling

tradesmen, who have been holding out for unreasonable wages, and acting as brokers who invite bids from irresponsible contractors.

Chamber of Commerce Bans Ticket Selling Over the Telephone

No more ticket selling by telephone will be permitted in Portland if the Chamber of Commerce has its way.

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## Good Aid Provided by Admr. Hopkins

A general of Maine projects administered by WPA Administrator Harry I. Hopkins includes \$1000 for Standish street construction, \$1000 for the new sewer bridge, and \$1000 for the new sewer bridge.

All told, the appropriations amount to \$11,000 for the Standish street construction, \$1000 for the new sewer bridge, and \$1000 for the new sewer bridge.

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## Seamen's President Dangerously Ill

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## Maine State Branch President Branches Sympathy to Editor

Modesty and hope for an early recovery from an attack of pneumonia, which has been suffering and much inconvenience, caused the writer to abstain from making his condition known to his many friends.

The news leaked out eventually, and the writer was asked to write the letter received by President J. A. Davidson, which is so ample in its details as to warrant reproduction.

Freeman M. Saltus, Editor The Labor News, Worcester, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother: It was with some surprise that I received the report today that you had been laid up with some peculiar ailment. I trust I am so late with this that you will have been hoping about like the proverbial rooster in the hen house.

In all sincerity I extend to you my most cordial sympathy.

Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union of America, is seriously ill in St. Louis Hospital in Washington, D. C., as the result of an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. Furuseth is the oldest trade union executive in the United States, having been active in the labor movement since 1890.

He was active in the labor movement since 1890, and was one of the founders of the International Seamen's Union of America.

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ND, MAINE

Data in the possession of the U. S. Senate Labor Committee reveal that several of the groups most emphatic in their opposition to labor and pro-gressive legislative measures have increased their financial support of Congress during the last three years. They gotten their financial support from an almost identical list of large contributors.

Investigators said this was revealed by an extended examination of the financial sources of 24 or so prominent anti-labor organizations, among them the American Liberty League, the Sentinels of the Republic, the Crusaders, and the Southern Constitution. These organizations have been especially violent in their attacks on the protective legislation as the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Capper-Coleman Act, the National Labor Relations Act, the Coal Stabilization Bill and the Na-



## PER CENT TRANSACTIONS TAX WOULD SUFFICE TO FINANCE TOWNSHIP PLAN

**Robert H. Merrill, of Lynn, Contends Money Spent For Relief by Government During Next Few Years Would Easily Finance Township Plan—Says 19 Million Families Are Not Living in Accordance With American Standards—Denies Burden Would Be Shifted From Rich to Poor Man.**

Worcester, Massachusetts, Apr. 13.—

"Let's get down to brass tacks, and let's hope in the short time allotted to explain as best I can the why's and wherefores of the Townsend Plan," said Robert H. Merrill of Lynn, who is 45 minutes' time, said what an ordinary average man would take more than an hour to deliver, at last Wednesday night's meeting of the Worcester County Labor Union.

"What the Townsend Plan is, and what it means to the people, were the primary objectives discussed by the speaker, who said that the plan was for providing necessities, making it possible, through an even distribution of wealth, to increase the purchasing power of 7,500,000 people 25 per cent a year, and that he had given \$100 a month with which to live on."

"This," Mr. Merrill, explained, "would make jobs for at least that number now unemployed, thereby making possible a tremendous reduction in the amount now paid by the government, states and municipalities for relief."

"According to surveys conducted by the U. S. Government, the Federal Reserve Board, and others, the cost of providing a decent living for an ordinary family is \$250 a year," he said. Secretary Perkins of the U. S. Department of Labor, he said, "has said that a family with 4.5 children needs to provide a family with proper living standards."

"It is a fact," Mr. Merrill said, "that there are 19 million families in this country who live on less than \$250 a year, and critics of the Townsend Plan's Social Security Act as being too good for the people, and an insult to the American people."

"Where has all the money gone since 1929?" he asked. "The answer is: to the opponents of the Townsend Plan."

## Strikebreakers Declared a Menace to Industrial Peace

Commenting on Arrest of Strikebreakers, Philadelphia Record Refers to the "Menace to Industrial Peace" and "Recommended Police Action in Ridding Community of These Rodents."

Furnishing strikebreakers, often armed with deadly weapons, to anti-union employers for use in labor disputes is an old practice resorted to by racketeers, who have no scruples regarding the underworld denizens whom they mobilize against working men and women struggling to better their economic conditions.

Recently a large baking company in Philadelphia hired a group of these malodorous characters to "settle" a dispute with its employees regarding wages and hours. To the surprise of the company officials, the Philadelphia Police Department ordered the strikebreakers placed under arrest as a menace to industrial peace. This unusual method of handling strikebreakers was commended by the Philadelphia Record in an editorial entitled "To Preserve Order in a Strike."

Pointing out that "it is common enough for police to be called upon to preserve order" during a strike, but that they "rarely do that job as logically, as sensibly as Philadelphia detectives did" in the bakery strike when "they acted to prevent disorder by arresting 13 strikebreakers, apparently imported by a labor agency," the editorial continued:

"It takes two to make a fight, in a strike situation or any other. All too often one of the parties is a professional strikebreaker. Fomenting strike violence in an attempt to cause pickets to lose public sympathy is a well-understood angle of the strikebreaking game."

"Philadelphians who believe industrial disputes should be settled in an atmosphere of peace will find kindly to the discovery reported by the police that these strikebreakers were men used in the recent New York City elevator strike, and that they have been shifted around from job to job, city to city, as needed."

"We don't want that element in this town and we are sure that the employers in this case did not know the past histories of the men supplied to them by the agencies. A Council so worried about crime as to force every ex-convict to register, even though he be presently enjoying a clean record, has something to get its teeth into in this problem."

"Whether by city ordinance or State law, or both, the traffic in strikebreakers should be kept under strict official watch. Employment agencies dealing in strikebreakers should be held accountable for the acts of every man they supply, and should be subject to fine every time they supply a man with a criminal record. Safeguards of this order are under consideration in New York. They are needed here."

"The registration requirements and supervision should be strictest in the case of the notorious New York City strike-

per cent tax would not only ensure business and contentment to 7,500,000 oldsters, and guarantee employment to so many people, but would do more than the one-cent tax proposed in 1921. It would assure national prosperity which, under present conditions, may take 25 or more years to bring about."

He stoutly denied statements by opponents to the effect that the transactions tax would be shifted from the rich to the poor man. The factor in business coming from a greatly increased purchasing power would enhance the chances of not only the small business man but large industries as well. He said the 1921 tax of one per cent, it was estimated, would increase living costs 2.24 per cent. The two per cent tax, he said, would cause an increase of about four cents on the dollar.

## RHODE ISLAND ASSEMBLY TAKES DEFINITE STAND AGAINST INFLUX OF JAPANESE TEXTILE PRODUCTS

**Urges President to Take Advantage of Rights Under Soil Conservation Act to Restrict Japanese Importations on Plea That Continuance Will Ruin New England's Textile Industry.**

The greatly increased importation of Japanese textiles into the United States, thereby coming in direct and ruthless competition with domestic industry, has caused the greatest concern in Rhode Island. Manifesting this sentiment, the General Assembly of Rhode Island recently passed a resolution urging the President to take prompt action to restrict imports of Japanese goods. It is stated that the Japanese textile industry is rapidly increasing its output of goods, and that a few cents' difference in the cost of goods, and other necessities.

Opponents of Plan Incriminated. He referred to opponents of the plan as "monsters and beasts," and stated that in 1921 a special Congressional committee had recommended a transaction tax of one per cent, which it was estimated would take care of all the taxes and in addition would increase the national debt. This, he said, was agreed to be used for the purpose of a new tax, but it did not come to a head.

Under the Townsend Plan the tax on the importation of goods is a breaking agencies, which are now ploughing the Philadelphia field."

## RAILROADS WEAK ON RESEARCH

Railroads have failed because they have not devoted enough time and money to research, declares Dr. C. M. A. Stine of the Du Pont firm.

"Eight great inventions stand out as milestones of railroad progress during the nineteenth century," said Dr. Stine. "They are the telegraph, the sleeping car, the automatic block-signal system, the air-brake, the refrigerator car, the automatic car-coupler, the vestibule buffer, and the electric locomotive."

"Yet not one of these inventions upon which railroad progress was so vitally dependent was originated by a railroad man. Research is the great lack of all the railroads, the weakness in their armor."

## Why Republicans Oppose Progressive Legislation

Defeat of Constitutional Convention Plan in Rhode Island Causes for Further Speech Between Labor and G. O. P.

There is much speculation as to just why the people of Rhode Island voted against holding a Constitutional Convention.

Some contend it was principally due to indifference on the part of many thousands of workers who, through laziness or other reasons, threw away an excellent opportunity to secure that which organized Labor has been striving for many years.

Others attribute defeat to the power and influence exercised by G. O. P. leaders and wealthy corporations, aided and abetted by nearly all newspapers in the State, who spared no means in bringing out the rural vote on the ground that the smaller towns would suffer from decreased representation in the State Legislature.

The question, then, again comes to us as to why leading Republicans are invariably lined up against progressive legislation. This does not apply to Rhode Island alone, but to other States in this part of the country. From time immemorial, all progressive legislation has been initiated by Democrats, and passed with the assistance of a small number of liberal-minded Republicans.

This not only applies in State Legislatures, but in the Congress also, where Democrats are usually pretty well lined up in favor of Labor and remedial legislation, but which, for the most part, finds Republican members unalterably opposed.

Some attribute this to the fact that G. O. P. members are largely made up of men of business, executives or lawyers, and others whose associations in life have been such as to deprive them of actual knowledge of conditions concerning those who do the world's work, and are fearful lest progressive legislation might retard progress and progress, and therefore they are invariably vigorous in their opposition.

A different attitude seems to guide the actions of Democratic members of Con-

"The billions now being spent for relief, if appropriated to a war against the Townsend Plan, would not only assure a decent living to nearly 19 million elderly people, but would provide work for all at present unemployed, and no matter what financiers' business men and other opponents have to say about it, it is conceded to be the only means whereby the nation can be assured of a return to prosperity."

Mr. Merrill, in closing, said he had a lot more facts to add, but he had submitted, and he had already been privileged to answer questions, as this offers a better opportunity for explaining facts regarding the plan. However, as he had already exceeded the time allotted, he graciously retired, having been accorded a standing ovation.

## Twelve States Now Have Unemployment Compensation Laws

The Social Security Board, Department of Labor, Washington, has just announced that as of March 28, 1936, twelve States including New York, District of Columbia, have enacted unemployment compensation laws. The States are: New York, New Hampshire, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. There are varied plans in these States, but all are designed to provide a minimum of \$10 a week, which plans must be submitted to, and approved by the Social Security Board, as meeting the requirements of the law.

Employees in this State having eight or more employees on their payroll for 26 weeks in the year, will contribute 1.5 per cent of their pay roll from April 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936. This is the rate for 1937 and 2.5 per cent for 1938. Beginning with 1937, employers will contribute half of the amount for a maximum of one per cent of their wages.

Physicians of these combined contributions go into separate reserves of individual employers, the balance into a State fund. Workers' benefits will be 50 per cent of the weekly wage, up to a maximum of \$20 a week minimum, and a maximum of \$1500 a week. Benefits may continue for a maximum of 16 weeks in the year.

## A. F. of L. President Strongly Endorses Buddy Poppy Sale

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, expresses his strong endorsement of the Buddy Poppy Sale to raise relief work funds.

It is not too much to ask of any one of our people to contribute to the Buddy Poppy Sale, which is a most important part of the relief work. It is a most important part of the relief work, and it is a most important part of the relief work.

This, it is said, may be attributed to the fact that, in a large measure, these came from the ranks of Labor, whose long experiments were such as make them realize that Labor is making a square deal from industry, and that progressive and remedial legislation is most essential to the future welfare of working people.

In summing up the results of the election, some are inclined to believe that it was an indication as to what can be expected at the November general elections; that the people who two years ago elected a complete Democratic administration have now changed their minds regarding the New Deal, and are ready to administer a knockout blow at the Fall elections.

The Labor News is not in accord with these predictions. It knows too well the attitude of working people toward President Roosevelt and his general policies. Conditions that prevailed in 1933, when doubtful financial and business methods brought more than 15 millions of workers to the starvation point, are still too fresh in their minds to permit them to even think of defeating him for re-election.

We still maintain that the defeat of the Constitutional Convention idea in the State of Rhode Island was due: First, to a misunderstanding as to the real merits of the convention by a large number of workers, who, due to laziness or indifference, did not manifest sufficient interest in the proposition to go to the polls.

Among these were probably some who condemn the present non-partisan political policy of the A. F. of L., and enthusiastically favor the formation of a Labor Party. If so, it demonstrates to a certain extent, at least, as to what may be expected should a Labor Party be effected.

Governor Green is to be congratulated for the sincere and vigorous manner in which he conducted the campaign for the Constitutional Convention, and so are members of organized Labor who gave their unstinted cooperation during the campaign. While these felt disappointed over the result, they expressed no discouragement, however, and declare a good start has been made, and all pledge themselves to continue agitation which they feel confident will eventually be successful.

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PORTLAND DOMESTIC COKE is Portland's own solid fuel for home heating and is guaranteed by us to give you absolute, and complete satisfaction. It is clean. It is easy to handle. It leaves little ash, does not stick, or get there is no lifting necessary. There's no smoke, no soot, no odor. It gives you a even, hot fire or a slow fire at will. It will heat your home with complete satisfaction regardless of what the temperature outside may be. And IT SAVES YOU MONEY. Just one single ten-a trial test—will convince you.

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## Support Pres. Green in His Efforts to Keep Convention from Tampa

Claiming that conditions in Tampa, Florida, are such that it isn't safe for workers to become active in a labor organization, and requesting the Convention to be held in New York, President William Green and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in their plea to withdraw the 1936 convention from Tampa unless the rights of the workers are protected. The convention was scheduled to be held in Tampa, and it is a most important part of the relief work.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation has just announced that it will advance \$100,000 to the National Labor Union, which is a most important part of the relief work. It is a most important part of the relief work, and it is a most important part of the relief work.

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# WATERVILLE

## POLITICS AND CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL AND STATE OFFICES WARMLY DISCUSSED AT REGULAR MEETING OF TEXTILE COUNCIL

Reports of Delegates as to State of Trade and Existing Conditions in Various Mills Vary—Protests Against Low Wages Paid Mechanics on WPA Projects—Next Meeting in Brunswick on May 9th.

Next to reports regarding the state of trade and general conditions existing in the industry, politics and candidates seemed to be of paramount importance at the monthly meeting of the Maine Textile Council, held in Waterville on April 11th, and this continued a goodly portion of the meeting.

Reports as to business conditions in mills in various parts of the State were about evenly divided, some working on part time and others on full time. In some instances, there were reports concerning anything but a friendly attitude displayed by the bossing while in others it was reported matters were running along smoothly with no trouble experienced in straightening out grievances to the full satisfaction of the unions.

It was most evident to your correspondent, writes a delegate, "that the best reports came from locals that are 50 to 100 per cent organized. For the most part, references to troublous times came from delegates whose local unions had lost considerable membership because of negligence on the part of members, who failed to pay their dues."

"Among these recalcitrant members," it was said by one delegate, "were some who benefited not only from wage increases of 10 to 35 per cent, but the factory work and working conditions were excellent."

The discussion regarding the June primaries and various candidates for office, was warmly at times, some of the delegates speaking in favor of one or the other.

## NOT MANY MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS CAN BOAST OF HAVING CARRIED PAID-UP UNION CARD FOR 53 YEARS!

Paying union dues continuously for 53 years is the proud record held by Michael J. Healy, a member of Worcester (Mass.) Street Railway Employees' District 25.

Mr. Healy's entrance into the labor movement was as a member of Mattress Makers and Upholsterers' Local 57, a unit of the Knights of Labor, District 51 of New York City.

Mr. Healy was born in Troy, N. Y., and when a young boy his parents moved to New York City. He learned the trade of mattress making and upholstery. After serving his apprenticeship he joined the local union in 1883, working there until 1894, when he came to Waterville.

There were two good-sized mattress shops in Waterville at that time, namely the Hyland shop on North Main street and the J. J. Griffin shop on Shrewsbury street. Both shops were very bad here in those days, and it took little effort to interest the men in forming a local union, which was effected within a few months of Mr. Healy's arrival here.

Starched Local Union. Prominently identified with Mr. Healy in securing a charter from the national union, were Patrick Hayes, Donald J. Dwyer, Albie Spinks, A. Cresswell, Tom Costello, Frank Thomas, Michael Hayes, Thomas J. Parrell, McElroy, John Hayes, Thomas J. Connel, P. M. Mulvey, L. Maloney and C. H. Healy. The names of the four, appear on the charter, and were all active until the Hyland shop went out of business.

Mr. Healy refers with much pleasure to his acquaintanceship with Terence J. Powderly, who at that time was at the highest peak of prominence as a master workman of the K. of L.

The Late Terence J. Powderly, M. of L. Master Workman in the 50's

L. H. reference also to District 57 of New York City, with which his unit was affiliated as a most vibrant organization, having as its official motto "stand and deliver" in the political and civic, as well as labor activities of the city. Mr. Healy also referred to Chicago, Illinois, where his delegation met at a general

convention. Included among these were George Murphy and Mary Rogers, the latter at that time being known as the most active woman trade unionist in the country, and took a prominent part in the proceedings of the convention.

Praises Old-Timers. During the 20 years of his membership with the local Mattress Makers' Union, aside from holding the office of president, Mr. Healy was a delegate to the Central Labor Union, in which organization he took a prominent part and while in conversation with the writer referred to many exciting and interesting incidents which occurred in the 30's, when old-timers like Tom Connel, Pete Maloney, Jim Doyle, Oscar Wagon, Bill Crosby, John Casey, Bill O'Donnell, Tim Leary, Billy Quinn, Mike Dillon, John O'Leary, Jim Noonan, Sam Street, Pat Shea, Mike Bowland, Nate Wilkins, Bill Rossey, Jeff Pierce, Tom Harney, John Mardell, Bill Brady, Dennis Carpenter, Jerry Donohue, John Soud, John Lamothe, John Rooney, Paul Sault, John Crosby, Pat Dempsey, Albert Knight, Mike Garrett, Mike McNulty, Charlie Clarke, Jerry Mardell, Donald Smith, John O'Brien, Ed Holmes, Ed Hastings and others participated in discussions that were both illuminating and educational.

Great C. L. U. Battle. "I recall particularly the great battle over jurisdictional rights in the building trades, and those between the Streetcar Workers and allied trades," Mr. Healy said. "Meetings of the C. L. U. in those days were attended by as many as 125 who did not show every one of the 40 or more locals represented."

When the Mattress Makers' local disbanded, due to lack of work at the time, he with other members, secured employment at the American Street Co.'s plant, where Mr. Healy worked until he secured employment with the Worcester Street Railway Co. as janitor in 1918, and at which he has been ever since employed, with the exception of a few months when he was laid off because of a broken leg as the result of an automobile accident. While retaining his interest in the labor movement, he is not taking any prominent part, but keeps in constant touch with the doings of labor by means of his union's monthly magazine and the local labor paper, which he says he reads from cover to cover.

Mr. Healy lives with his wife at 2 Federal Road. They have two sons, Harry J., who is a machanic at the Independent Lumber Co. of that city.

Mr. Healy is in good health and spirits. He is most enthusiastic over the progress the labor movement is making at present and looks forward to the continued growth and importance in the industrial affairs of the nation—Worcester Labor News.

Special Prices in Furniture Offered Flood Sufferers

Potter's furniture stores in Portland and Biddeford are now staging a \$25.00 flood relief emergency sale. Both establishments of this concern, one at 24-26 Federal street in the metropolis, and the other at 262 Main street in Biddeford are offering the greatest values in home equipment in the history of the concern as a means of permitting the many families who suffered losses through floods and others who are in the market for new spring furniture and furnishings, to procure them at the lowest possible prices and at most advantageous terms.

Harry Potter, president of the company, states that the response to this merchandise event has been gratifying since its inauguration and expects that the flood sufferers in the many needy sections of the country will be helped by the sale.

The management is especially pleased with the patronage received at Potter's furniture stores from working men and their families, who are so often the victims of flood losses.

Mr. Potter, who is a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, is a native of Waterville, Maine, and is a member of the Waterville Textile Council.

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## Will Represent A.F.L. at World Parley



WILLIAM GREEN, President American Federation of Labor

Upon invitation of Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor designated himself and George M. Hagan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,

## Peace Pact Effectuated in Building Trades With McDonough as Sec'y

Troublesome Times in National Building Trades Circles Settled After Two Years of Battling for Supremacy—President Green Hails Step as of Great Economic Benefit to Building Mechanics, Contractors and Public.

The building trades controversy in which two organizations have been battling for supremacy during the past two years, has been settled, and Michael J. McDonough, of the Operative Plasterers, who was president of the original A. F. of Building Trades Department when that organization was replaced by another by vote of the A. F. of L. convention in 1934, because of its refusal to vote delegates representing the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Bricklayers and Electrical Workers, was named general secretary as part of the peace pact.

W. J. Williams, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who was elected president when the new department was formed, retained his office under the new arrangement.

The three organizations above named were refused membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and had made part of that body for several years when they made application for reinstatement, their separation from the department being on account of jurisdictional disputes. It is an arrangement that which had caused troublesome times between existing organizations, have now been eliminated and according to officials, peace in the building trades is now assured.

In referring to the peace pact, President William Green of the A. F. of L. who labored assiduously to bring it about, is quoted as hailing this step as of great economic benefit to building mechanics, contractors and the public.

Mr. McDonough's office will be in the A. F. of L. building in Washington where he was located prior to the controversy.

## ROOSEVELT HAS BIG LEAD IN POLL TAKEN IN 35 STATES BY INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

The nationwide poll on political preferences carried in by the Institute of Public Opinion gives Franklin D. Roosevelt the lead in 35 states. The Republican party the lead in 12 and one state New Jersey is placed on the border line between the two.

According to the poll, 54.5 per cent of the people favor Roosevelt. Roosevelt's majority in 1932 was 52 per cent. Taking the poll Roosevelt will get 26.5 electoral votes. Republican candidates will get 136 and the 18 states of New Jersey are undecided. In 1932, Roosevelt had 52 electoral votes against Hoover's 39.

More interesting than such speculation is the definite economic lines which the Institute draws in its phrase: "The higher the income level, the more votes for a Republican; the lower the income level, the more votes for Roosevelt."

According to the report of the Institute, families with "better than average" income, 57 per cent of the voters were Republican, and 43 per cent were for Roosevelt. "Citizens just above the relief level" voted 69 per cent for Roosevelt and 31 per cent for Republican candidates, unnamed.

Just what a "better than average income" may be the Institute does not say; neither does it explain in dollars and cents the height of just above the relief level. But it does make it clear that wealth is predominant against Roosevelt.

"Leaders" Anti-Roosevelt. Women, farmers, young voters, and persons on or near voted heavily in favor of Roosevelt. Ballots were sent to "leading business and professional men" and these were returned with 68 per cent marked "Republican" and only 32 per cent for Roosevelt.

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POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

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MATERIALS WORKMANSHIP PERFECT FIT

The finest and strongest non-fading and non-shrinking

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NO CARRYING CHARGES

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—Bed Room Suits—Dining Room Suits—Living Room Suits—Studio Couches—Winthrop Desks—Mattresses—Lounge Chairs—Occasional Tables—Room Size Rugs—Glenwood Ranges—Maple Pieces—Inlaid Linoleum—Summer Chairs—Oil Burners

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ATHERTON STORE

Good furniture priced at low price levels.

Honest advertising and honest merchandising—cheerful credit.

You'll like trading at Atherton's.

Atherton Furniture Co.

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LEWISTON — PORTLAND — WATERVILLE

YOU GET MORE MILEAGE! ... AND GREATER SAFETY!

Montgomery Wards First Quality REVERSIDE TIRE

Montgomery Ward ADVERTISE your merchandise and it will sell!

YOU PAY MUCH LESS! YOU GET A NO-LIMIT WRITTEN GUARANTEE!

Montgomery Ward ADVERTISE your merchandise and it will sell!

Atherton Furniture Co. STATE OF MAINE STORES LEWISTON — PORTLAND — WATERVILLE



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